BAZHANOVA, M. V.

BAZHANOVA, M. V. --"The Effect of Economic Activity of Man on the Distribution and Numbers of Game Animals in Kazakhstan." Alma-Ata, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences.)

So.: Knizhnaya Litopis', No 7, 1956.

BAZHANOVA, N.V.

Some recent data on fossil mollusks from loess deposits of the Mat. po ist. fauny i flory Kazakh. [illegible] '62.
(MIRA 14:7)

(Trans-Ili Ala-Tau [illegible])

45636

S/126/63/015/001/021/029
E073/E435

24,7600

AUTHOR: Bazhanova, N.V.

TITLE: Dependence of the Hall coefficient on the temperature and the spontaneous magnetization in iron-nickel alloys

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.15, no.1, 1963, 140-142

TEXT: The temperature dependence of the "ferromagnetic" Hall coefficient R was investigated for three iron-nickel alloys containing respectively 37, 38 and 40 wt.% Ni, remainder Fe. Results: Within a wide range of magnetization intensities the dependence of the Hall emf E on the magnetization I (gauss) is linear, whereby the straight lines expressing this dependence become steeper with increasing temperature; for all the three alloys R increases with increasing temperature above room temperature. The increase in R with increasing temperature slows down as the Curie point is approached. This peculiarity in the temperature dependence is explained by the fact that R depends not only on the temperature T but also on the spontaneous magnetization I_s; a linear relation exists between R/T and the square value of the spontaneous magnetization. The Hall

Card 1/2

Dependence of the Hall ...

effect in the investigated alloys satisfies the following published basic equations

$$E = RI \qquad (1)$$

$$R = T(S_1 + S_2 I_s^2)A \qquad (2)$$

where S_1 and S_2 are tensor quantities which depend on the quasi impulse of the s-electron and the temperature, A - parameter of the internal field depending on the exchange integrals of the magnetic interactions of the s- and d-electrons. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (Moscow Institute of Railroad Transport Engineers)

SUBMITTED: June 1, 1962

Card 2/2

BAZHANOVA, N.P. [translator]; FRIDRIKHOV, S.A. [translator]; KAPITSA, M.L. [translator]; LEPESHINSKAYA, V.N. [translator]; SHUL'MAN, A.R., red.; POPOV, R.Yu., red.; KLIMENKO, S.V., tekhn.red.

[Characteristic energy losses of electrons in solids; collection of articles] Kharakteristicheskie poteri energii elektronov v tverdykh telakh; sbornik statei. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1959. 270 p. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Sotrudniki kafedry elektroniki Leningradskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Bazhanova, Fridrikhov, Kapitsa, Lepeshinskaya).
(Electrons)

28077 S/181/61/003/009/009/039
B102/B104

9,3120 (1138)

AUTHORS: Bazhanova, N. P., Belevskiy, V. P., and Fridrikhov, S. A.

TITLE: Secondary electron emission of barium- and yttrium oxide at low energies of primary electrons (1 - 100 ev)

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 9, 1961, 2610 - 2619

TEXT: The mechanism of secondary electron emission has hitherto been insufficiently studied, particularly in the range of low primary energies E_p. The authors studied the secondary electron emission (s.e.e.) of thick BaO- and Y_2O_3 layers due to 1 - 100-ev electron bombardment at temperatures of up to 500°C. The purpose of the present study was to obtain data on the s.e.e. threshold and on the type of E_p-dependence of the s.e.e.-coefficient σ, of the elastic reflection factor R, and of the coefficient δ of the emission of slow electrons, as well as data on the primary emission due to primary electron reflection from the emitter. The s.e.e. threshold is designated as being that primary electron energy E_p^*, at which

Card 1/5

Secondary electron emission...

the secondary electron energy distribution begins to display a maximum due to true secondary emission, and at which δ begins to rise rapidly. Measurements were made in pulsed operation at $t < 300°C$ (BaO) and $t < 500°C$ (Y_2O_3) with single pulses, and at $t > \sim 300°C$ (BaO) and $t > \sim 500°C$ (Y_2O_3) with periodic pulses. BaO and Y_2O_3 were deposited on a nickel and a tungsten backing, respectively, both ranging between 50 and 100μ. High-purity conditions were maintained throughout the work. Once the targets were completed, they were subjected to heat treatment for several hours. The measuring chamber was evacuated for 3 - 4 days with diffusion pumps until the residual gas pressure dropped to $3 - 5 \cdot 10^{-9}$ mm Hg. The $\sigma (E_p)$ curves of BaO layers displayed a low maximum at $E_p = 3$ ev, a minimum at 5 ev, and, subsequently, a steep but not monotonic rise to 50 ev. The work function was found to be (1.6 ± 0.1) ev. $\delta (E_p)$ and $R(E_p)$ were determined from the delay curves of the secondary current. As may be seen, the slow-electron spectrum begins at $E_p = 5 - 6$ ev. σ, R, and δ as functions of E_p (Fig. 4) practically displayed no temperature dependence between 20 and

Secondary electron emission...

350°C. Similar results were obtained for Y_2O_3 layers. Regarding these, $\sigma(E_p)$ was recorded for E_p being between 1 and 90 ev. The maximum was found at ≈4 ev, and the minimum at ≈ 7.5 ev, whereupon a nonuniform rise took place again. The work function was (3 ± 0.1) ev. σ did not change between 20 and 1000°C. Here, E_p^* is 6.5 ev. For Y_2O_3, Fig. 8 shows σ, R, and δ as functions of E_p. In a detailed discussion, results are compared with those obtained for other dielectrics, and, above all, a qualitative agreement is found. A study of the energy spectra of elastically and inelastically reflected electrons yielded relatively high values ($R_{max} \simeq 0.5$) for the reflection factors, compared with those relative to metals. They cannot be explained by the sole assumption of a quantum-mechanical reflection of primary electrons from the potential barrier of the vacuum-dielectric interface. It is necessary also to assume electron scattering within the lattice (e.g., also by phonons). The singularities shown by the curves (e.g., $\sigma(E_p)$ for BaO at $E_p \simeq$ 10, 15, 20, and 35 ev, for Y_2O_3 at ≃ 15, 25, and 35 ev; the singularities of curves $R(E_p)$ and $\delta(E_p)$ may

Card 3/5

Secondary electron emission...

be seen in the figures) are associated with the energetic structure of the substances. Professor A. R. Shul'man, whose laboratory was used for the investigation, is thanked for advice and discussions. D. A. Gorodetskiy is mentioned. There are 8 figures, 1 table, and 28 references: 10 Soviet and 18 non-Soviet. The three most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: E. Taft et al. Phys. Rev. 113, 156, 1959; A. Lempicki. Proc. Phys. Soc. B66, 278, 1953; D. Wright, J. Woods. Proc. Phys. Soc. 66, 1073, 1953.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni M. I. Kalinina (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute imeni M. I. Kalinin)

SUBMITTED: March 27, 1961

28078
S/181/61/003/009/010/039
B102/B138

9,3120 (1138)

AUTHORS: Bazhanova, N. P., and Fridrikhov, S. A.

TITLE: A method of investigating secondary electron emission of dielectrics at low primary electron energies

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 9, 1961, 2620 - 2628

TEXT: The investigation of the interaction of slow electrons with the surface of solids is of considerable scientific and practical interest, but is met with considerable experimental difficulty. In order to avoid them, the authors developed a method for the automatic recording of the characteristics of secondary electron emission (s. e. e.) at low primary energies, E_p, (1 - 100 ev.). The determination of the E_p-dependence of the s. e. e. coefficient σ is based on the measurement of target potential $V_{tt.}$, contact potential difference $V_{k.p.n.}$ and current in the target circuit $i_{tt.} = i_1 - i_2$ for $\sigma < 1$ (or $i_{tt.} = i_2 - i_1$ for $\sigma > 1$) at constant accelerating voltage V_p^0 and constant primary current strength. i_1 is the

primary current, i_2 the secondary current. The following equation is derived: $i_{H.} = f(V_p^o \pm V_{k.p.n.} - V_{H.}) = f(E_p)$ which yields $\sigma(E_p) = i_2/i_1 = 1 \pm f(E_p)/i_1$; ($i_1$ = const). Fig. 1 shows a diagram of the automatic recording of this curve. The contact potential difference (between the electron-gun cathode and the target) is determined by a modification of the well-known method worked out by Anderson. Accuracy is about ± 0.1 v. Fig. 4 shows the design of the electron gun, Fig. 3 the arrangement of the apparatus as a whole. The electron gun was fitted with 100-μ tantalum electrodes. The energy spread of the primary electrons emitted from it did not exceed 0.5 - 0.7 ev. To check the operation of the arrangement, particularly that of the electron gun, a series of tests was carried out with automatic recording of the $\sigma(E_p)$-curves. These tests showed that with $U_{a1} < 20$v σ was independent of U_{a1} and the values received were in good agreement with published data (U_{a1} - potential at the focusing electrode of the gun). The distance between gun and target had practically no effect on the $\sigma(E_p)$ curves between $0 < E_p \leq 90$ ev. The automatically

recorded curves were excellently reproducible. The authors thank Professor A. R. Schul'man for his advice and interest. There are 8 figures and 15 references: 7 Soviet and 8 non-Soviet. The three most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: H. Jacobs et al. Phys. Rev. 106, 1956; J. Jonson, K. McKay, Phys. Rev. 91, 582, 1953; E. S. Sternglass, Phys. Rev. 95, 345, 1954.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. M. I. Kalinina (Polytechnical Institute of Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: March 27, 1961

45341
S/181/63/005/002/013/051
B104/B186

9,3120

AUTHOR: Bashanova, N. P.

TITLE: Secondary electron emission from the barium oxide - tungsten system when the primary electron energies are low

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 2, 1963, 475 - 477

TEXT: The changes of state occurring at the normal working temperature of barium oxide - tungsten electrodes were studied as follows: Barium oxide layers with a thickness of the order of about one or a few monolayers were sputtered onto polycrystalline tungsten bands containing 99,95 % W and 0.029 % Mo. The secondary electron emission was determined before and after annealing at temperatures up to 1500°K; the residual pressure in the spherical apparatus used being about $(3-5)\cdot10^{-9}$ mm Hg, and the energy of the primary electrons from 0 to 35 ev. Results: Annealing at 1100°K transforms the system into a new stable state, independent of the original thickness of the layer sputtered on. This state is characterized by a low coefficient of secondary electron emission, and by the unusual way that the latter depends on the energy of the primary electrons. A little

Card 1/2

barium oxide evaporates, and other unexplained processes also occur (S. Narita, J. Phys. Soc. Japan, 9, 23, 1954). Annealing at about 1500°K is accompanied by intensive evaporation of barium oxide. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. M. I. Kalinina
(Leningrad Polytechnic Institute imeni M. I. Kalinin)

SUBMITTED: August 20, 1962

Card 2/2

BAZHANOVA, N.V.; MASLOVA, T.G.; POPOVA, I.A.; POPOVA, O.F.; SAPOZHNIKOV, D.I.; DYDEL'MAN, Z.M. Prinimali uchastiye: CHERNOMORSKIY, S.M.; MENITSKAYA, I.M.; SAPOZHNIKOV, D.I., otv. red.

[Plastid pigments of green plants and the methods of their study] Pigmenty plastid zelenykh rastenii i metodika ikh issledovaniia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 119 p. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Botanicheskiy institut. 2. Laboratoriya fotosinteza Botanicheskogo instituta im. V.L. Komarova AN SSSR (for all except Sapozhnikov).

ACCESSION NR: AP4012981 S/0020/64/154/004/0974/0977

AUTHORS: Sapozhnikov, D.I.; Alkhazov, D.G.; Kydel'man, Z.M.; Bazhanova, N.V.; Lemberg, I. Kh.; Maslova, T.G.; Girshin, A.B.; Popova, I.A.; Saakov, V.S.; Popova, O.F.;

TITLE: Participation of xanthophylls in oxygen transport during photosynthesis

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 154, no. 4, 1964, 974-977

TOPIC TAGS: xanthophyll, oxygen transport, photosynthesis, labeled oxygen green algae, chlorella species, O sup 18 determination, lutein, carotene, chlorophyll, chromatography, F sup 18

ABSTRACT: Labeled oxygen was used in a suspension of unicellular green algae species chlorella pyrenoidosa to study transformation reactions of violaxanthin and lutein. In addition, other pigment fractions were investigated under the influence of light. The H_2O^{18} suspension, enriched with O^{18} (68%), was exposed for 30 min-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4012981

utes to the light source. Chromatographic determinations of 4 pigment zones, carotene with colorless lipids, chlorophylls (masking neoxanthin), lutein and violaxanthin were made. These were then eluted and concentrated, followed by transformation of O^{18} into the radioactive isotope F^{18}, using cyclotron and 4 Mev proton irradiation of a film of each pigment fraction on a tantalum disk. The (figured) activities of the various pigments were calculated per 100μg of substance and a 46 microcoulomb charge carried by the protons during 4 hours following irradiation, excluding the cosmic-ray background. Standard error was at most 5%. All fractions with the exception of lutein were strongly labeled following exposure to the light, and the latter indicated the absence of O participation in the OH groups at the lutein rings. It was concluded that an exchange occured between the epoxy oxygen of violaxanthin and the O^{18} in the water, thus confirming participation of the xanthophylls in oxygen transport during photosynthesis. O^{18} also enters the lipid fractions of carotene and the composition of the substances accompanying the chlorophylls in the chromatogram. Orig. art. has:

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ACCESSION NR: AP4012981

3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L. Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR (Botanical Institute, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 28Mar63	DATE ACQ: 26Feb64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: CH	NO REF SOV: 013	OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

SAPOZHNIKOV, D.I.; MASLOVA, T.G.; BAZHANOVA, N.V.; POPOVA, O.F.

Kinetics of the inclusion of O^{18} from heavy oxygen water into the violaxanthin molecule. Biofizika 10 no.2:349-351 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

SAPOZHNIKOV, D.I.; MASLOVA, T.G.; BAZHANOVA, N.V.

Metabolism of xanthophylls in the absence of carbon dioxide. Biokhimiia 30 no.5:1055-1058 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Laboratoriya fotosinteza Botanicheskogo instituta imeni V.L. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

RAZHANOVA, N.V.

Experience in plant growing with use of granulated fertilizers.
Est. v shkole no.4:88 Jl-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Estestvenno-nauchnyy institut imeni P.F.Lesgafta.
(Fertilizers and manures)

БАЗЫКИНА, Н. В.

Daily dynamics of content of chlorophyll in potato leaves. E. R. Gyubbenet and N. V. Bazhanova (P. F. Lesgaft State Inst. Nat. Sci., Leningrad). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 105, 586-7(1955). --The max. level of chlorophyll in potato leaf is found during mid-day and the min. at early morning hrs.; the difference reaches 21-33%. G. M. K.

BAZHANOVA, N. V.

AUTHOR: Bazhanova, N.V. 56-3-2/59

TITLE: On the Hall Effect in Ferromagnetics (Ob effekte Kholla v ferromagnetikakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Eksperim. i Teoret. Fiziki, 1957, Vol. 33, Nr 3, pp. 567-570 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Iron nickel alloys (30 - 37 % Ni) were investigated for the Hall effect in vicinity of the Curie point. It was determined that in technically saturated ferromagnetics the Hall electromotive force increases linearly with increasing actual magnetization, by this the equation $E = R_t I_t + R_i I_i$ (according to Volkov) could be confirmed.

The theoretical prognosis by Ginzburg concerning the dependence of the Hall electromotive force on the magnetic field for ferromagnetics which are investigated for the Curie temperature could be satisfactorily confirmed by experiment. There are 2 figures and 2 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Institute for Transport Engineers (Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov transporta)

SUBMITTED: March 6, 1957.
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

or the other mineral element (ref. 5). The green colouring is regenerated (ref. 6) and the dynamics of the chlorophyll and the carotinoides is influenced (refs. 9, 10, 12). It is also known that the green pigments are less resistant to various external influences than the yellow ones (refs. 3, 11). The author has made it her task to study the accumulation dynamics of the green and yellow pigments in connection with the mineral nutrition in intact and affected plants. The plants were examined in two variants: a) with an additional manganese nutrition on the outside of the roots and b) without such a nutrition under field conditions. A 0,75 per cent solution of manganese sulphate was twice introduced by way of the leaves. The great capability of the plants to react to manganese was proved. Under its effect the development of the intact plants as well as of the affected ones was accelerated (tab. 1). At the comparison of the intact and affected plants it became evident that in affected plants the blossom under administration of manganese is completed 10 days earlier than in intact plants. This is a double stimulating effect on the phase acceleration - by the virus as well as by

The Effect of Manganese Upon the Development and Accumulation of Plastid Pigments in the Leaves of Intact or Affected Potato Plants

20-119-2-54/60

PRESENTED: October 9, 1957, by A. L. Kursanov, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: February 25, 1957

Card 4/4

AUTHORS: Sapozhnikov, D. I., Bazhanova, N. V. SOV/20-120-5-59/67

TITLE: A Description of the Reaction of Light in Isolated Chloroplasts (K kharakteristike svetovoy reaktsii v izolirovannykh khloroplastakh)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 5, pp.1141-1143 (USRR)

ABSTRACT: It was proved in an earlier paper (Ref 1) that lutein and violaxanthin are transformed into each other under the influence of light and darkness. It was assumed that the transformation of violaxanthin into lutein under the action of light has to be regarded as one of the reactions of oxygen transfer in the photosynthesis process. The authors investigated this reaction in isolated chloroplasts obtained from the leaves of the horse bean (Vicia faba). The investigation has shown that 1) the isolated chloroplasts react to light under aerobic conditions by increasing their lutein content and reducing that of violaxanthin. 2) The climax of these changes takes place two minutes after the beginning of the experiment. Then, the changes decrease. 3) If isolated chloroplasts are kept in the dark under anaerobic conditions the

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A Description of the Reaction of Light in Isolated Chloroplasts

difference between the percentage of the content of lutein and violaxanthin increases. 4) In isolated chloroplasts anaerobiosis hinders the reaction of light. There are 4 figures and 2 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Botanicheskiy institut im. V. L. Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Botany imeni V. L. Komarov, AS USSR)

PRESENTED: January 28, 1958, by A. L. Kursanov, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: January 25, 1958

1. Photosynthesis 2. Plants--Physiology 3. Chlorophylls--Photochemical reactions 4. Light--Biochemical effects 5. Oxygen --Biochemical effects

24.7600

66221
SOV/126-8-3-4/33

AUTHOR: Bazhanova, N. V.

TITLE: The Hall Effect in Iron-Nickel Alloys Near the Curie Temperature

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 8, Nr 3, pp 342-345 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is well known that the magnitude of the Hall effect in ferromagnetics (as opposed to nonferromagnetic metals) depends on their magnetic state, i.e. their magnetization and not on the magnitude of the magnetic field, at least in the region of technical (macroscopic) magnetization. However, after the technical magnetic saturation is reached the Hall effect in a ferromagnetic continues to change as the external magnetic field is increased. The author has carried out measurements (Ref 1) on iron-nickel alloys of the invar group which have shown that the Hall e.m.f. in these alloys continues to increase with increasing magnetic field after the technical magnetic saturation has been reached and that this increase is due to an increase in the true magnetization of the ferromagnetic. It is known (Ref 2) that the Hall e.m.f. is given by:

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4

The Hall Effect in Iron-Nickel Alloys Near the Curie Temperature

$$E = R_t I_t + R_i I_i \qquad (1)$$

where I_t and I_i are the technical and true magnetizations respectively and R_t and R_i are the corresponding Hall constants. Moreover, the dependence of the Hall e.m.f. in a ferromagnetic on its true magnetization I_i is strictly linear, its effect on the magnetic field in a technically saturated ferromagnetic may be either linear or nonlinear. Thus, near the Curie temperature (Ref 1) the relation between the Hall e.m.f. and the magnetic field is given by

$$H = aE + bE^3 \qquad (2)$$

where a and b are independent of H but are functions of temperature. If the coefficients a and b are determined experimentally at a given temperature, then it is possible to calculate E as a function of H using Eq (2). Such curves were calculated for the iron-nickel alloys which were investigated and the curves

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The Hall Effect in Iron-Nickel Alloys Near the Curie Temperature

obtained are shown in Fig 1. These curves are close to the Curie point (245°C). These curves refer to the alloy 37% (by weight) Ni, 63% Fe. The points give the experimental values of the Hall e.m.f. The agreement between experiment and theory can be seen to be good. The Hall constants R_i can be determined experimentally if the dependence of the Hall e.m.f. on the true magnetization I_i is known. In the region of true magnetization this dependence can be represented by a straight line whose slope gives the value of the constant. Experiment shows that for all the alloys which were investigated this constant is practically independent of temperature. For temperatures lower than the Curie temperature (Fig 2) the independence R_i of temperature near the Curie point means that the temperature dependence of a and b can be estimated. The coefficients a and b are given by

$$a = \frac{\alpha}{R_i} \quad \text{and} \quad b = \frac{\beta}{R_i^3}$$

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The Hall Effect in Iron-Nickel Alloys Near the Curie Temperature

where α and β are defined in Ref 4. It is to be expected that if R_i is independent of temperature, then a and b will depend on temperature in the same way as α and β (Ref 5). As can be seen from Figs 3 and 4, this is in fact the case. From the relation between a, α, R_i and b, β, R_i it is possible to calculate the constant R_i. The values of R_i obtained in this way (the relation used is $R_i = \sqrt[3]{\beta/b}$) are in good agreement with experimental values and are given in the table on p 345. Acknowledgment is made to D. I. Volkov who directed this work.
There are 4 figures, 1 table and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (Moscow Institute for Railway Transport Engineering)

SUBMITTED: November 1, 1958

4

17(3)

AUTHORS: Sapozhnikov, D. I., Kydel'man, Z. M., Bazhanova, N. V., Popova, O. F. SOV/20-127-5-54/58

TITLE: The Inhibitory Effect of Hydroxylamine on the Light Reaction in the Course of Xanthophyll Transformation

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 5, pp 1128-1131 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the most recent papers the participation of carotenoids in the transfer of oxygen in the course of the photosynthesis is assumed (Refs 1-5). The content of violaxanthine was reduced at illumination whereas that of lutein increased. This difference was reduced in the dark. Sapozhnikov Krasovskaya, and Mayevskaya (Ref 3) assumed an enzymatic nature of this mutual transformation of the two xanthophylls mentioned and the possible participation of this ferment system in the oxygen transfer. Furthermore it was proved that the violaxanthine formation was inhibited under anaerobic conditions (reaction in the dark) whereas the light reaction was not suppressed by the anaerobiosis. Since oxygen is transferred in the light reaction of the xanthophyll transformation it was important to investigate the inhibition conditions of this

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reaction. Hydroxylamine is a photosynthetic poison which acts as a specific inhibitor of the oxygen separation during the photosynthesis (Refs 6-9). Water weed (Elodea canadensis), i. e. the youngest shoot tips, 2 - 3 cm long, served as investigation object. After having been dried they were placed in boiling dishes with poison solutions of certain concentration. Figure 1 shows the results of a typical experimental series. A part of the boiling dishes with experimental- and control plants was exposed to the light of a 1000 watt lamp, the other one left in the dark. Various expositions (Fig 2) (2-120 minutes) in the poison solution and various poison concentrations (Fig 4) ($1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ - $6 \cdot 10^{-2}$ mol) as well as the illumination intensity (Fig 3) were tested. The following conclusions are drawn from the results: (1) The light reaction of the xanthophyll transformation may be completely inhibited by certain concentrations ($4 \cdot 10^{-2}$ mol). (2) The concentration of the inhibitor necessary for the inhibition of the light reaction increases with rising light intensity. (3) The assumption concerning the enzymatic character of the light

The Inhibitory Effect of Hydroxylamine on the Light Reaction in the Course of Xanthophyll Transformation SOV/20-127-5-54/58

reaction of the mutual transformation of xanthophylls as well as concerning a close connection between this system and the oxygen transfer in the course of the photosynthesis is confirmed. There are 4 figures and 15 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED: April 23, 1959, by A. I. Oparin, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 16, 1959

Card 3/3

SAPOZHNIKOV, D.I.; BAZHANOVA, N.V.; MASLOVA, T.G.

Extractability of chlorophyll with petroleum ether from leaves of different plants[w.s.i.E.]. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser.4 no.14:89-99 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

(Chlorophyll) (Extraction(Chemistry)) (Ligroine)

SAPOZHNIKOV, D.I.; ALKHAZOV, D.G.; EYDEL'MAN, Z.M.; BAZHANOVA, N.V.; LEMBERG, I.Kh.; MASLOVA, T.G.; GIRSHIN, A.B.; POPOVA, I.A.; SAAKOV, V.S.; POPOVA, O.F.; SHIRYAYEVA, G.A.

Incorporation of O^{18} from heavy oxygen water into violaxanthin due to the action of light on plants. Bot. zhur. 46 no. 5:673-676 My '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Oxygen—Isotopes) (Violaxanthin)

SAPOZHNIKOV, D.I.; BAZHANOVA, N.V.; MASLOVA, T.G.; POPOVA, I.A.

Pigment extraction from unicellular green algae. Bot. zhur. 46 no.10:1543-1544 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L.Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Pigments) (Extraction (Chemistry)) (Algae)

SAPOZHNIKOV, D.I.; EYDEL'MAN, Z.M.; BAZHANOVA, N.V.; MASLOVA, T.G.; POPOVA, O.F.

Concerning the participation of carotenoids in the process of photosynthesis. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 4 no.15:43-52 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Photosynthesis) (Carotenoids)

SAPOZHNIKOV, D.I.; MASLOVA, T.G.; BAZHANOVA, N.V.; POPOVA, O.F.; CHERNOMORSKIY, S.A.; SHIRYAYEVA, G.A.

State of pigments in leaves. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 4 no.15: 53-67 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Chlorophyll) (Carotenoids)

EYDEL'MAN, Z.M.; SAPOZHNIKOV, D.I.; BAZHANOVA, N.V.; MASLOVA, T.G.; POPOVA, O.F.; SHIRYAYEVA, G.A.

Relation between phosphorylation reactions and the transformation of xanthophylls in the course of photosynthesis. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 4 no.15:224-233 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Xanthophyll) (Photosynthesis) (Phosphorylation)

45636

S/126/63/015/001/021/029
E073/E435

24,7600

AUTHOR: Bazhanova, N.V.

TITLE: Dependence of the Hall coefficient on the temperature and the spontaneous magnetization in iron-nickel alloys

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.15, no.1, 1963, 140-142

TEXT: The temperature dependence of the "ferromagnetic" Hall coefficient R was investigated for three iron-nickel alloys containing respectively 37, 38 and 40 wt.% Ni, remainder Fe. Results: Within a wide range of magnetization intensities the dependence of the Hall emf E on the magnetization I (gauss) is linear, whereby the straight lines expressing this dependence become steeper with increasing temperature; for all the three alloys R increases with increasing temperature above room temperature. The increase in R with increasing temperature slows down as the Curie point is approached. This peculiarity in the temperature dependence is explained by the fact that R depends not only on the temperature T but also on the spontaneous magnetization I_s; a linear relation exists between R/T and the square value of the spontaneous magnetization. The Hall

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Dependence of the Hall ...

effect in the investigated alloys satisfies the following published basic equations

$$E = RI \qquad (1)$$

$$R = T(S_1 + S_2 I_s^2)A \qquad (2)$$

where S_1 and S_2 are tensor quantities which depend on the quasi impulse of the s-electron and the temperature, A - parameter of the internal field depending on the exchange integrals of the magnetic interactions of the s- and d-electrons. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut inshenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (Moscow Institute of Railroad Transport Engineers)

SUBMITTED: June 1, 1962

Card 2/2

BAZHANOVA, N.V.; SAPOZHNIKOV, D.I.

Characteristics of the dark reaction of interconversion of xanthophylls. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.5:1219-1221 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L.Komarova AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Tereninym.

(Xanthophyll) (Photosynthesis)

BAZHANOVA, N.V.

Connection between Hall's constant and electric resistance in Fe - Ni alloys. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 17 no.5:774-777 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.

SAPOZHNIKOV, D.I.; ALKHAZOV, D.G.; KYDEL'MAN, Z.M.; BAZHANOVA, N.V.; LEMBERG, I.Kh.; MASLOVA, T.G.; GIRSHIN, A.B.; POPOVA, I.A.; SAAKOV, V.S.; POPOVA, O.F.; SHIRYAYEVA, G.A.

Participation of xanthophylls in oxygen transport in the process of photosynthesis. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.4:974-977 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L. Komarova AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.L. Kursanovym.

POPOVA, I.A.; BAZHANOVA, N.V.; SAFONICHEV, V.I.

Some characteristics of the photochemical conversion of xanthophylls in isolated chloroplasts. Bot.zhur. 49 no.6:859-863 Je '64.

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L.Komarova AN SSSR Leningrad.
(IRA 17:10)

SAPOZHNIKOV, D.I.; EYDEL'MAN, Z.M.; BAZHANOVA, N.V.; MASLOVA, T.G.; POPOVA, O.F.; SHIRYAYEVA, G.A.

Characteristics of the light reaction of xanthophyll conversion under conditions of anaerobiosis. Bot.zhur. 49 no.10:1463-1465 O '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L.Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

EYDEL'MAN, Z.M.; SAPOZHNIKOV, D.I.; BAZHANOVA, N.V.; POPOVA, O.F.

Comparative study of the effect of photosynthetic poisons on photochemical conversion of some xanthophylls. Fiziol. rast 7 no.2:129-132 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Komarov Botanical Institute, U.S.S.R Academy of Sciences, Leningrad.

(Xanthophylls)
(Photosynthesis)
(Phosphorylation)

NIKOLAYEVA, Klavdiya Yeliseyevna. Prinimala uchastiye BEYLINA, G.D., starshiy laborant. DEYCH, V.S., kand.ekon.nauk, red.; BAZHANOVA, S., red.; PILADZE, Ye., tekhn.red.

[Practicing economy in using materials in enterprises of the metalworking industry of the Latvian S.S.R.] Rezhim ekonomii v ispol'zovanii materialov na predpriiatiiakh metalloobrabatyvaiushchei promyshlennosti Latviiskoi SSR. Pod red. V.S. Deicha. Riga, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Latviiskoi SSR, 1960. 148 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut ekonomiki AN Latviyskoy SSR (for Beylina).
(Latvia--Metal industries)

GERKE, P.Ya., akademik, otv.red.; VINOGRADOVA, O.N., prof., doktor biolog. nauk, red.; BOGOYAVLENSKIY, K.S., prof., doktor biolog.nauk, red.; TSINOVSKIY, Ya.P., doktor biolog.nauk, red.; DEMIDOVA, V.K., kand.med.nauk, red.; BAZHANOVA, S., red.; BOKMAN, R., tekhn.red.

[Problems in cytology, histology and embryology] Voprosy tsitologii, gistologii i embriologii. Riga, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Latviiskoi SSR, 1960. 278 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Latvijas Padomju Socialistiskas Republikas Zinatnu akademija Biologijas instituts. 2. AN Latviyskoy SSR (for Gerke). 3. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii nauk Latviyskoy SSR (for Gerke, Demidova). 4. Latviyskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya (for Vinogradova). 5. Gel'mintologicheskaya laboratoriya Akademii nauk SSSR (for Bogoyavlenskiy). 6. Institut biologii Akademii nauk Latviyskoy SSR (for TSinovskiy).
(CYTOLOGY) (HISTOLOGY) (EMBRYOLOGY)

NIKOLAYEV, N.I., red.; SPRINGIS, K.Ya., red.; SHUL'TS, S.S., red.; BAZHANOVA, S., red.; LEMBERGA, A., tekhn. red.

[Recent tectonics of the USSR; submitted to the VI Congress of INQUA] Neotektonika SSSR; k VI kongressu Mezhdunarodnoi assotsiatsii po izucheniiu chetvertichnogo perioda (INQUA). Pod red. N.I.Nikolaeva i K.IA.Springisa. Riga, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Latviiskoi SSR, 1961. 336 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Latvijas Padomju Socialistiskas Republikas Zinatnu akademija. Geologijas instituts. 2. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut im. S.Ordzhonikidze (for Nikolayev). 3. Institut geologii Akademii nauk Latviyskoy SSR (for Springis).

(Geology, Structural)

PROSVIRIN, V.I., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; BAZHANOVA, S., red.; KREMER, L., tekhn. red.

[Transformations in alloys and the interaction of phases] Prevrashcheniia v splavakh i vzaimodeistvie faz. Pod red. V.I.Prosvirina. Riga, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Latviiskoi SSR, 1961. p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Latvijas Padomju Sotsialistiskas Republikas Zinatnu akademija. Automatikas un mehanikas instituts.
(Alloys—Metallography) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

KHOLTSMANIS, A.V.[Holcmanis, A.], otv. red.; TILMANIS, O.F., kand. arkh., red.; BAZHANOVA, S., red.; BOKMAN, R., tekhn. red.

[City planning and housing construction in the Latvian S.S.R.] Gradostroitel'stvo i zhilishchnoe stroitel'stvo v Latviiskoi SSR; sbornik statei. Riga, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Latviiskoi SSR, 1962. 201 p. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Latvijas Padomju Socialistiskas Republikas Zinatnu Akademija. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Tilmanis). (Latvia--City planning) (Latvia—Apartment houses—Design and construction)

INDANS, Atis Petrovich; BAZHANOVA, S., red.; PILADZE, Ye., tekhn. red.

[Tectonic pattern of Latvia and its development in the Paleozoic] Tektonicheskaia struktura Latvii i ee razvitie v paleozoe. Riga, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Latviiskoi SSR, 1962. 175 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Latvia--Geology, Structural)

PUKA, Taras Fridrikhovich; BAZHANOVA, S., red.; LEMBERGA, A., tekhn. red.

[Decorative forms of woody plants for landscape gardening] Drevesnye dekorativnye formy dlia zelenykh nasazhdenii. Riga, Izd-vo AN Latviiskoi SSR, 1963. 93 p. (MIRA 17:2)

KURSHS, Visvaldis Mikelevich [Kurss, Visvaldis]; BAZHANOVA, S., red.; PILADZE, Ye., tekhn. red.

[Mineral resources of Latvia for the production of nonmetalliferrous building materials] Mineral'noe syr'e Latvii dlia proizvodstva nerudnykh stroitel'nykh materialov. Riga, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Latviiskoi SSR, 1963. 153 p. (MIRA 16:6)

(Latvia--Building materials)

RASTRIGIN, Leonard Andreyevich; BAZHANOVA, S., red.; PILADZE, Ye., tekhn. red.

[In the world of chance] V mire sluchainykh sobytii. Riga, Izd-vo AN Latviiskoi SSR, 1963. 78 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Probabilities)

BEYLINA, Guta Khaimovna; DEYCH, V.S., kand. ekon. nauk, red.;
BAZHANOVA, S., red.

[Specialization and cooperation in the industry of the Latvian S.S.R.] Spetsializatsiia i kooperirovanie v promyshlennosti Latviiskoi SSR. Riga, Izd-vo AN Latv. SSR, 1963. 79 p.
(MIRA 17:7)

SPURIS, Z.D., otv. red.; VILKA, Ye.K.[Vilka, E.], red.; LUSIS, Ya.Ya. [Lusis, J.], red.; TAURIN'SH, E.Ya.[Taurins, E.], red.; BAZHANOVA, S., red.; PILADZE, Ye.[Piladze, E.], tekhn. red.

[Ecology and migrations of birds in the Baltic; transactions] Ekologiia i migratsii ptits Pribaltiki; trudy. Red.koll.: E.K.Vilka i dr. Riga, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Latviiskoi SSR, 1961. 367 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Pribaltiyskaya ornitologicheskaya konferentsiya. 4th, Riga. 1960. 2. Institut biologii AN Latviyskoy SSR (for Vilka, Spuris). 3. Latviyskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya (for Taurin'sh). (Baltic States—Birds)

BAZHANOVA, T.V.

Paper submitted for the [illegible] Symposium on Combustion, Pasadena, California, [illegible] August – 2 September, 1960.

b. Following is a list of the Soviet papers submitted to the combustion symposium:

L A Lovachev	The Dependence of Laminar Flame Properties on the Mechanism of Chain Reactions
L A Lovachev	The Theory of Flame Propagation in Systems Involving Branched Chain Reactions
NIKITIN, Ye.Ye.	On the Mechanism of Non-Adiabatic Relaxation in Molecular Collisions
I N Denisov K I Shchelkin Ya K Troshin	Some Questions of Analogy Between Combustion in a Thrust Chamber and in a Detonation Wave
K I Shchelkin	On the Criterion of High-Frequency (screaming) Vibrations Generation in a Turbulent Combustion Chamber
A I Serbinov	A Simple Method for Determining Effective Activation Energies for Thermal Decomposition and Spontaneous Ignition of Certain Complex Molecules
L G Bolkhovitinov	On the Theory of Detonation Initiation by Impact
P A Tesner	The Energy of Activation of Gaseous Reactions with Solid Carbon
P A Tesner	Formation of Dispersed Carbon by Explosion and Thermal Decomposition of Acetylene
TESNER, P.A. RAFALKES, I.S. ROBINOVICH, Ye. Ya.	Formation of Dispersed Carbon in Hydrocarbon Diffusion Flames
BAZHANOVA, T.V. ZAYTSEV, S.G.	Effect of Dissociation on the Parameters of Reflected Shock Waves in Carbon Dioxide
ZAYTSEV, S.G. SOLOUKHIN, R.I.	Study of Combustion of Adiabatically Heated Gas Mixture
I N Sandukov N K Chebalin	Some Methods for Studying Two-Phase Fuel-Air Mixtures in a Flow
N K Chebalin	Propagation of Flame in Turbulent Flow of Two-Phase Fuel-Air Mixture
STUPOCHENKO, Ye. V. SAMUYLOV, Ye. V. PLESHANOV, A.S. ROZHDESTVENSKIY, I.B. STACHKOV, I.P.	Thermodynamic Properties of Air at High Temperatures
A S Predvoditelev	Conditions of Regular Movement of Strong Shocks and Detonation
A S Predvoditelev	Some Remarks on the Regular Movement of Shocks with Spherical and Cylindrical Symmetry
A S Predvoditelev	Regular Motion of Shocks and of Detonation from the Viewpoint of Maxwell's Transfer Equations

L 31543-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m) WW

ACC NR: AP6009059 SOURCE CODE: UR/0207/66/000/001/0120/0122

AUTHOR: Bazhanova, V. A. (Novosibirsk); Silant'yev, B. A. (Novosibirsk)

54
B

ORG: none

TITLE: An experimental verification of the hypothesis of the constancy of the vorticity of a fluid in the discontinuity zone

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 1, 1966, 120-122

TOPIC TAGS: fluid flow, vortex flow, temperature dependence, flow analysis, bluff body

ABSTRACT: The authors demonstrate experimentally, by the application of the analogy between vorticity and temperature, that in the discontinuity region in the wake of a bluff body the vorticity is constant. The purpose of the present work is to verify the correctness of the constancy hypothesis. Experiments on measuring the temperature distribution in the discontinuity zone were performed in a plane aerodynamic tube with closed working sections, measuring 2500 x 150 x 260 mm. Results of the measurement of temperature distribution in the discontinuity zone for an incoming flow velocity of 14.7 m/sec and total heater power of 675 w are shown in a figure. The temperature distribution for all other modes of flow velocity and heater power are similar. It is shown that the temperature in the zone remains constant along its entire length. The temperature peaks in certain sectors are attributed to the influence of the closeness of the heaters and their sufficiently high power; this

Card 1/2

L 31543-66
ACC NR: AP6009059

influence, however, very quickly loses its effect. The results are tabulated and discussed. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas, 1 table, and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 28Jun65 / ORIG REF: 007

Card 2/2 LC

S/196/62/000/012/002/016
E194/E155

9,2540

AUTHOR: Bazhanova, V.A.

TITLE: Calculation of e.m.f.'s and currents in a three-phase static frequency-changer circuit with non-linear resistances

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no.12, 1962, 5-6, abstract 12 A19. (Sb. nauchn. tr. Permsk. politekhn. in-t (Collected Scientific Works of Perm Polytechnical Institute), no.9, 1961, 87-97.) ✓B

TEXT: A static frequency-changer with non-linear resistances is considered. Fed from a three-phase power-frequency circuit it delivers at the secondary a three-phase system of voltages of double or quadruple frequency. It uses three transformers with rectifiers. A diagram of one phase is given in the figure. The turns ratio of the windings is:

$$w_{BC'} = w_{BC''} = \sqrt{3}\, w_{A'} = \sqrt{3}\, w_{A''} .$$

The windings A' and A'' set up a resultant flux which has a full-

Card 1/2

wave rectified sine-wave shape. The flux set up by the windings BC' and BC" behaves similarly. A simplified equivalent circuit is given for a single phase of the frequency changer and, neglecting leakage, equations are written for the instantaneous values of currents with accordant connection of A and BC. Solution of the equations for the case of unsaturated steel is derived by an operator method. It follows from the expressions obtained for the secondary e.m.f. and current that the fourth harmonic is the main one. Tables and damping curves of higher harmonics are given, also a formula for the secondary e.m.f. when the windings A and BC are cross-connected. They indicate that when the secondary windings in the frequency-changer are connected in a three-phase system the e.m.f. will be practically sinusoidal and of double frequency.
3 references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/196/62/000/005/012/012
E194/E154

AUTHOR: Bazhanova, V.A.

TITLE: Three-phase static frequency changers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no.5, 1962, 23, abstract 5 K140. (Uch. zap. Permsk. in-t, v.19, no.3, 1961, 75-79)

TEXT: The article describes the construction of a static frequency changer for quadrupling the frequency in a three-phase a.c. system (it can also be used as a three-phase frequency doubler) which can be used, for instance, to supply three-phase 200 c/s motors for hand tools of up to 1 kW rating. The circuit includes three transformers supplied from a three-phase circuit; each has four primary and one secondary winding, on a common three-limb core. Half of the primary windings are connected in star and half in delta. When their magnetic fluxes are added they induce an e.m.f. of quadrupled frequency in the secondary and when they are subtracted, double frequency.

Card 1/1 [Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

BAZHANOVA, V.A.; ZBOROVSKIY, I.A.; LOPATO, B.A.; MARAKTANOV, V.A.; [redacted]OV, V.B.; YANKO-TRINITSKIY, A.A.

[Textbook on a course in "Theoretical principles of electrical engineering"] Zadachnik po kursu "Teoreticheskie osnovy elektrotekhniki." Sverdlovsk. Nos.1, 3-4. 1963. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Sverdlovsk. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

BAZHANOVA, V.S.; KOZHAMKULOVA, B.S.

New paleographic bases for a paleogeography and stratigarphy for Kazakhstan. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 16 no.3:87-88 Mr '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Kazakhstan--Paleontology)

PIRUMOV, A.I.; BAZHANOVA, V.V.

Dust removal in industries with high requirements for pure air.
Sbor.trud.NIIST no.9:23-36 '61. (MIRA 15:8)
(Dust--Removal)

BAZHANOVA, Ye.V.; CHOLGANSKAYA, V.L., otv.red.; RYCHKOVA, N.P., red. izd-va; SMIRNOVA, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Labor productivity and production costs in U.S.S.R. agriculture after the Great Patriotic War; bibliography of books and magazine articles for 1945-1957] Problemy proizvoditel'nosti truda i sebestoimosti produktsii v sel'skom khoziaistve SSSR posle Velikoi Otechestvennoi voiny; bibliograficheskii ukazatel' knig i zhurnal'nykh statei za 1945-1957 gg. Sost. E.V.Bazhanova. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 160 p. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Fundamental'naya biblioteka obshchestvennykh nauk. (Agriculture--Labor productivity--Bibliography) (Bibliography--Agriculture--Labor productivity)(Agriculture--Costs--Bibliography) (Bibliography--Agriculture--Costs)

FILIPPOVA, S.S.; BAZHANOVA, Ye.V., otv.red.; BARKOVSKIY, I.V., red.izd-va; [illegible], M.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Labor productivity, costs and business accounting in U.S.S.R. industry after the Great Patriotic War; bibliography of books and magazine articles for 1945-1957] Problemy proizvoditel'nosti truda, sebestoimosti i khozraschota v promyshlennosti SSSR posle Velikoi Otechestvennoi voiny; bibliograficheskii ukazatel' knig i zhurnal'nykh statei za 1945-1957 gg. Sost. S.S.Filippova. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 347 p. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Fundamental'naya biblioteka obshchestvennykh nauk.

(Russia--Industries--Bibliography) (Bibliography--Russia--Industries)

BAZHANOVA, Z., kand.med.nauk (Novosibirsk)

Let's saya decisive "no!" to vibration diseases. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. 4 no.7:11-13 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Vibration--Physiological effect)

BAZHANOVA, Z. V.

218. BAZHANOVA Z. V. and LELEKA V. G. *Vibratory disease of labourers working on deep-boring machines (Russian text)* Gigiena 1957, VOL. 22, N 2 (38—42) Tables 1 Illus. 2

Work on deep-boring machines may be the cause of vibratory disease of workmen. The main harm to the health is inflicted by the vibration of the drill, which the workmen hold in their hands, thereby being subjected to vibrations at the rate of 25 to 250 hz. For elimination of the vibrations it is recommended to supply the drill with a vibration-eliminating device of Masloff, which has proved to be very effective. It is recommended to carry out medical examinations of workmen not less than once in three months with the assistance of a neuropathologist and performance of all special analyses. The workmen must have the facilities for spending their vacations in health resorts and sanatoria in order to improve their health in general.

Iz Tul'skoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii i meditsinsanitarnoy chasti zavoda

BAZHANOVA, Z.V., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Hygienic evaluations of vibration of deep-drilling Machines" Len, 1958 tools."
14pp (State Order of Lenin Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians im S.M. Kirov), 200 copies
(KL, 41-58, 122)

in deep-drilling machine tools."

BAZARZHAPOV, A.D.

Determining the components of the solar magnetic field intensity by means of an electronic computer. Astron.zhur. 41 no.1:90-96 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

NAZAROV, N.A.; BAZHAYEVA, A.E.

Results of the introduction of the flotation method for separating yeast. Gidrolis. i lesokhim. prom. 11 no.4:15-17 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Biryusinskiy gidrolizmyy zavod.
(Yeast) (Flotation)

BAZHBEUK-MELIKOVA, I. G.

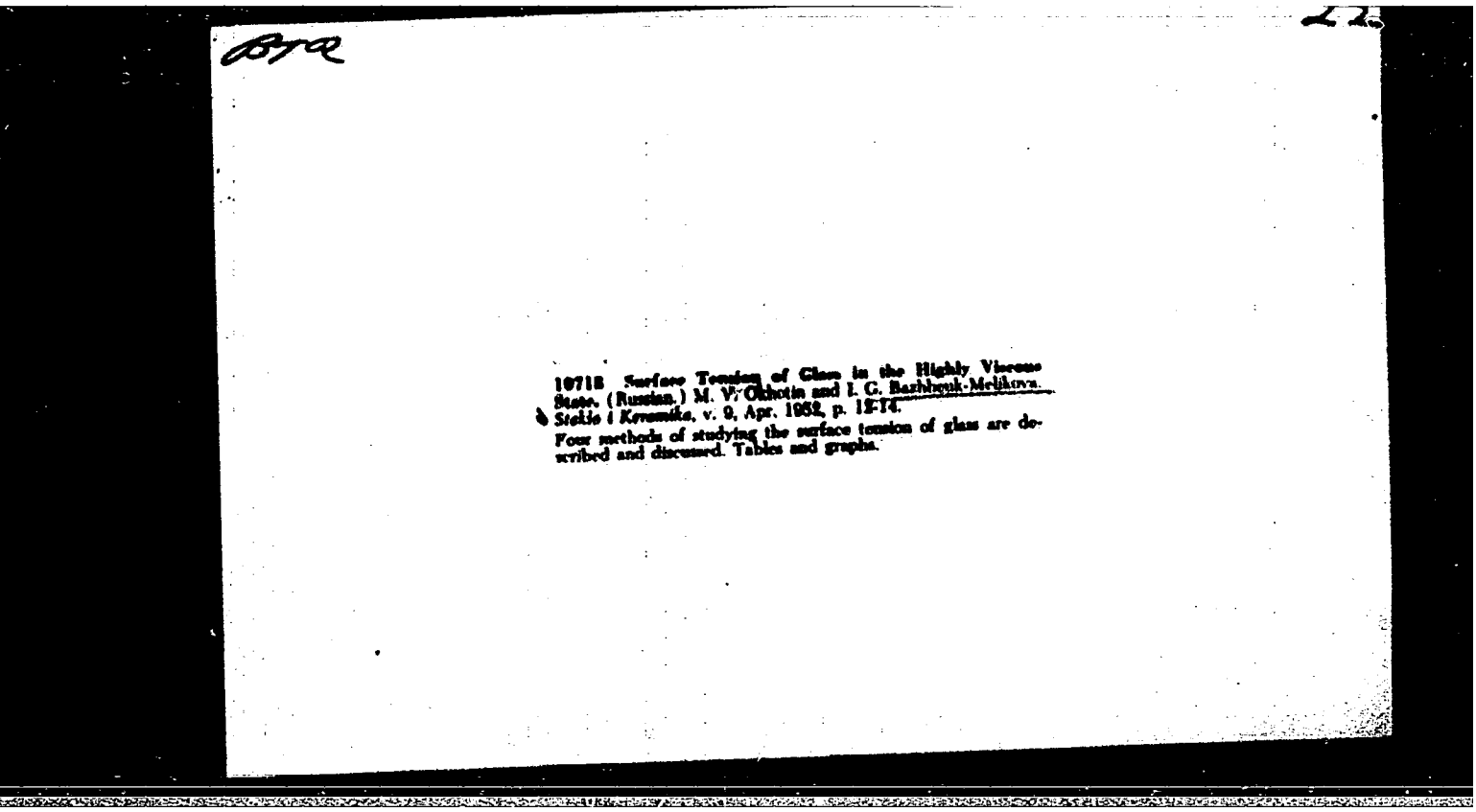
Journal of Applied Chemistry
June 1954
Industrial Inorganic Chemistry

(2)

Effect of alumina on the surface tension of glass. M. V. Okhotin and I. G. Bazhbeuk-Melikova (*Steklo i Keramika*, 1952, 9, 3; *Glass Ind.*, 1954, 35, 78).—The addition of up to 5% of Al_2O_3 to the three glasses Na_2O 16, 16, 13·5, CaO 6, 8, 6, and MgO 3, 3, 3%, respectively, increased the surface tension (at 750—810°) by 3—6%. This explains the advantage of small additions of Al_2O_3 in the drawing of glass sheet.

J. A. Sugden.

MF, n 57



10718 Surface Tension of Glass in the Highly Viscous State. (Russian.) M. V. Okhotin and I. G. Bazhenik-Melikova. Steklo i Keramika, v. 9, Apr. 1952, p. 15-18.

Four methods of studying the surface tension of glass are described and discussed. Tables and graphs.

BAZHBEUK-MELIKOVA, I. G.

3
(2) Math

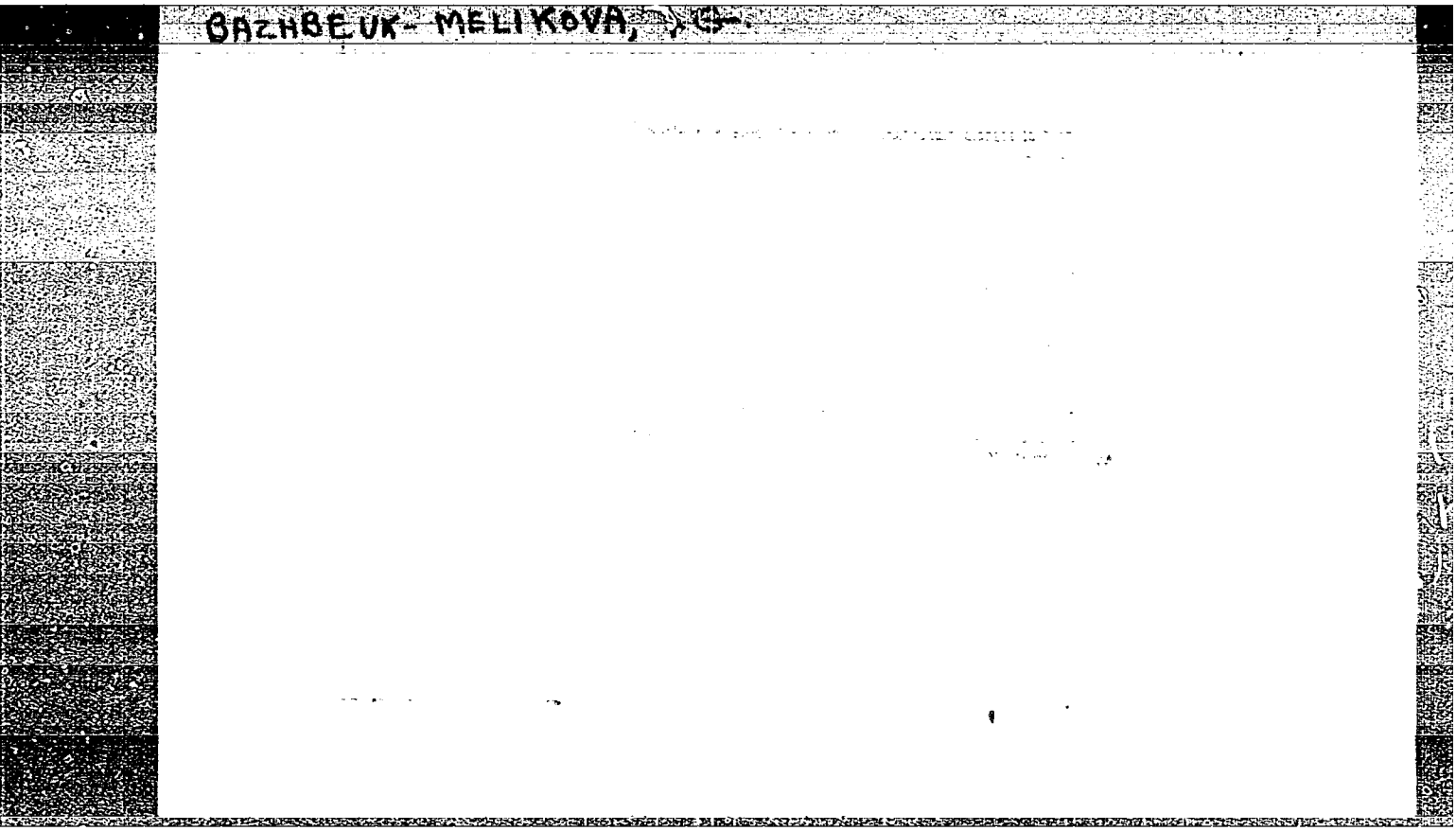
Journal of Applied Chemistry
March 1954
Industrial Inorganic Chemistry

Surface tension of two glasses. M. V. Okhotin and I. G. Bazhbeuk-Melikova (*J. Phys. Chem., USSR*, 1952, **26**, 1824; *Glass Ind.*, 1953, **34**, 350).—Measurements were made on a window glass and glass 2S-3 at 893-758° and 920–785° by the fibre extension (up to 893 and 722°) and bubble pressure methods. Data are recorded.

I. A. Sugden.

USSR.

Effect of magnesium oxide on the surface tension of commercial silicate glasses in the highly viscous state. M. V. Okhotin and I. G. Barkbenk-Melikova. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 26, 1320-2(1953).—The surface tension σ of glass was detd. by suspending a fiber of uniform diam. (0.5 cm.) so that the upper end was gradually brought up to the desired temp. until the initial contraction owing to σ followed by a rapid elongation owing to the wt. of the fiber. At this point the fiber was quickly removed from the furnace, the temp. noted, and the thread cut off above the bulging (heated) part and weighed. σ was calcd. by $\sigma = Fg/\pi r$, in dynes/cm., where F and r are the wt. and the radius of the thread. A glass contg., in percentage, 16 Na_2O, 6 CaO, 3 Al_2O_3, and 75 SiO_2 was modified by the addn. of 1, 3, and 5% MgO at the cost of SiO_2. σ increased with the MgO content and decreased with the temp. 750-810°; σ vs. temp. is linear. I. Bencowitz



BAZHBEUK-MELIKOVA, I. G.

"Surface Tension of Alumomagnesian Glass in a highly Viscous State." Sub 28 Jun 51, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Glass, Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry USSR.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

Bazhbeuk-Melikova, I. L.

BAZHBEUK-MELIKOVA, I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SOLOV'YEV, S.

Glass blocks--efficient material for use in window apertures. Stroi.mat., izdel. i konstr. 1 no.7:17-19 Jl'55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Starshii nauchnyy sotrudnik VNIIS (for Bazhbeuk-Melikova)
2. Nauchnyy sotrudnik TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta promyshlennykh sooruzheniy (for Solov'yev)
(Glass construction)

BAZHBEUK-MELIKOVA, I. G.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62273

Author: Tsaritsyn, M. A., Bazhbeuk-Melikova, I. G.

Institution: None

Title: Production of Decorative Glass Tiles

Original Periodical: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta stekla, 1956, No 36, 106-111

Abstract: See Referat Zhur - Khimiya, 1955, 52598

Card 1/1

ZAKHAROV, M.V.; CHISTYAKOV, Yu.D.; BAZHENUK-MELIKOVA, I.G.; TSEYTLIN, S.N.

Searching for new copper alloys for a gold-colored metallization of glass. Issl.splav.tsvet.met. no.2:184-188 '60. (MIRA 13:5)

(Copper alloys) (Metal spraying)

BAZHDAROV, D.

"Let Us Introduce The Methods of Maria Levchenko And Grigorii Mukhanov In Consturction p. 7", (ARKHITEKTURA I STROITELSTVO) Vol. 2, No. 2, 1952, Sofiya, Bulgaria.

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"Control and Regulations of Constructions. p. 11" (ARKHITEKTURA I STROITELSTVO) Vol. 2, No. 3, 1952, Sofiya, Bulgaria.

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GEORGIEV, G.; BAZHDEKOV, B.

Treatment of lupus erythematosus by local infiltrations of atabrine. Suvrem. med., Sofia 8 no.3:43-49 1957.

1. Pri sutrudnichestvoto na I. Vidas, G. Spirov i S. Minkova - krushoohnitsi Is Klinikata po koshni i venerichni bolesti pri VMI - Sofiia. (Direktor: prof. L. Popov)

(QUINACRINE, therapeutic use,
lupus erythematosus, discoid (Bul))
(LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, DISCOID, therapy,
quinacrine (Bul))

STOIANOV, Stoine, dr; GEORGIEV, Georgi, dr; BAZHDEKOV, Belizar, dr.; KAZANDZHIEV, Rumen, dr.

Treatment of certain dermatoses with trichloacetic acid, with chlorethyl, and with hot baths. Izv.med.inst.Sofia 11-12:467-476

1. Kozhna klinika (dir.prof. L. Popov) pri Visshiia meditsinski institut V. Chervenkov. Sofiia.

(TRICHLORACETIC ACID, therapeutic use
skin dis.)
(SKIN, diseases,
ther.,trichloracetic acid, chlorethyl and hot baths)

POPOV, L.; BAZHDEKOV, B.; BOIANOV, L.; SAMSONOVA, S.

External therapy of varicose ulcers with a combined-action ointment. Suvrem. med., Sofia 9 no.3:59-63 1958.

1. Iz klinikata po kozhni i venericheski bolesti pri VMI--Sofiia (Direktor: prof. L. Popov).

(VARICOSE VEINS, ulcers,
ther., Popov's ointment (Bul))

POPOV, L.; POPKHRISTOV, P.; BOTEV, Sht.; RAZHDEKOV, B.; GRIGOROV, I.; KHLEBAROV, St.

Resochin (aralen, nivaquine) in the treatment of lupus erythematosus & other skin diseases. Suvrem. med., Sofia 9 no.9:3-16 1958.

1. Iz klinikata po koshni i venericheskin bolesti pri VMI--Sofiia (Direktor: prof. L. Popov) Iz Nauchnoizsledovatelskiia koshno-venerologicheen institut (direktor: prof. P. Popkhristov).

(LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, DISCOID, ther.
chloroquine (Bul))
(LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, DISSEMINATED, ther.
chloroquine (Bul))
(SKIN DISEASES, ther.
chloroquine (Bul))
(CHLOROQUINE, ther. use
lupus erythematosus & other skin dis. (Bul))

BALABANOV,Kr.; BAZHDEKOV, B.; CHUKOVA-BEZHINOVA, M.

Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome with description of a case. Suvrem. med.,Sofia no.9/10:159-161 '59.

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(FACIAL PARALYSIS compl.)
(TONGUE dis.)

STOIANOV, P.K.; BAZHDEKOV, B.

Case of Werner's syndrome with liminal symptomatology. Suvrem. med. Sofia 10 no.1:111-114 1959.

1. Iz Poliklinikata na Gu Trudova povinnost (Gl. lekar: P. Kiuchukov) i Katedrata po kozhni i venericheska bolesti pri VMI--Sofiia (Zav. katedrata: prof. L. Popov.

(PROGERIA,
Werner's synd. (Bul))
(CATARACT,
same)

BALABANOV, Kr.; RAZHDEKOV, B.; SAMSONOVA, S.

On the problem of lupus erythematosus phenomenon. Suvrem.med., Sofia no.11:59-66 '59.

1. Iz Katedrata po kozhni i venericheski bolesti. Zav. katedrata: prof. L. Popov.
(LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS)

POPOV, L.; BAZHDEKOV, B.; BOIANOV, B.; SAMSONOVA, S.

Treatment of experimental ulcers with a complex biostimulant ointment. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 40 no.1:41-47 '61.

1. Predstavena ot prof. L. Popov, rukovod. na Katedrata po koshni i venerichni bolesti.

(ULCER exper) (CHLORTETRACYCLINE ther)
(VITAMIN A ther) (ACETYLCHOLINE ther)
(VITAMIN B1 ther) (INSULIN ther)

SAMSONOVA, S.; BAZHDEKOV, B.

Resochin as a chemical stimulant of gastric secretion in some skin diseases. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 41 no.8:91-98 '62.

1. Predstavena ot prof. L. Popov.
(CHLOROQUINE) (GASTRIC JUICE)
(DERMATOLOGY)

BAZHDEKOV, B.; DIMITROVA, El.

Experimental studies on the epilating effect of ditranol. Nauch tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofiia 42 no.1:215-219 '63.

1. Predstavena ot prof. d-r L. Popov, rukovoditel na Klinikata po kozhni i ven. zaboliavaniia pri VMI [Vissh meditsinski institut] - Sofiia.
(HAIR REMOVAL) (PLANTS, MEDICINAL)

BAZHDEKOV, B.; GRIGOROV, I.; SAMSONOVA, S.; MOLLOVA, N.

Dietetic nutrition in prolonged corticosteroid therapy of some diseases. Suvr. med. (Sofiia) 15 no.5:17-22 '64

PERETTS, L.G.; BAZHENOVA, M.A.

Experiments with controlled bariation (saprophytization) in dysentery bacilli. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.3:7-14 Mr '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Iz mikrobiologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. prof. L.G.Peretts) Sverdlovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (dir. G.F.Bogdanov).

(SHIGELLA,
dysenteriae, directed variability)

BAZHEDOLOVA, M.A., Cand Med Sci — (diss) "Directed change (saprophytization) of dysentery bacilli." Sverdlovsk, 1958. 11 pp (Second Mos State Med Inst im N.I.Pirogov) (KL, 43-58, 118)

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1. Sverdlovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po profilaktike poliomiyelita.
(POLIOMYELITIS) (POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE)